

## BOK ONS NOW DECLARED PAU

The recent election of the Bok On Society is causing no little trouble. The elections were held without the old set of officers being present and these, together with a number of adherents, claim that this is not legal and as the new officers refuse to resign, the old ones decided to bring the matter into the courts. The Consul was appealed to and he advised that the matter be arbitrated and suggested that the old set employ Attorney Peters, and the new set, Attorney Lightfoot. Upon consultation, the lawyers decided that the only way to settle the dispute was to appeal to the people and let them decide whether or no they wanted the society.

Yesterday's meeting at Asia Park was for that purpose. The Chinese Consul opened the meeting with a speech in which he said:

"In the last elections, the same trouble occurred, and little combat was in order. The Chinese are always ready to fight among themselves and this partially accounts for the way the other nations treat us."

"The exclusion law was passed because of this. At first, a low class of Chinese came to America with the sole intention of making money when they got there. The Americans did not think that they were making and treated them as if they were animals, making them work all day and letting them go at night. They looked down upon us, because we were always ready to quarrel."

"I see no advantage in keeping up this society. In years gone by there have been quarrels and if we keep it up, in years to come, there will be quarrels. If we drop it, the troubles will cease."

The question was then put to the people present. All those who wished for the abolishment of the society were asked to move to the Consul's right, and those who wished for the continuance of the society, were requested to move to the left.

Amid wild demonstrations, the factions moved. About two hundred favored the continuance of the society while anywhere from four to six hundred wished the society to be abolished.

When the Consul announced the decision, that of the abolishment of the society, the "right hand" faction nearly went wild with joy. Hats were thrown up and the air was rent with terrific yelling. One Chinaman threw up a costly Panama, which fell in a mud-puddle and was trampled upon by the nervous feet of those around it.

Whether or not this method of deciding will be satisfactory to the old officers and their supporters is not known.

One Chinaman was heard to say that if the Bok Ons were disbanded, steps would be taken to break up the Chinese United Society.

## ONE YEAR FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Manslaughter in the third degree was the plea entered before Judge De Holt yesterday morning, by Kue Long, the charge being amended from that of first degree manslaughter on request of his attorneys, Breckons and Thayer. The prisoner was sentenced to serve one year at hard labor.

The crime for which Kue Long is convicted occurred on November 24, 1934, at Waipio, Ewa, when he shot at and killed another Chinaman, Kum Chin. The latter he had caught in the act of stealing a part of his rice crop. The Manchuria label case is making slow progress before Federal Judge Dole, the first main witness for the Pacific Mail interests having just been put on yesterday afternoon. This was Captain Pillsbury, one of the two wrecking experts brought here to get the liner out of her perilous position on the Waimanalo reef.

Captain Pillsbury testified to the methods used and explained the significance of the numerous cablegrams sent to the owners during the course of operations. These cablegrams were many and long and stated the positions of the vessel each day. The tenor of the despatches were not all one, either, the expressions of great hopes one day being tempered by qualifying remarks about the weather on the next.

The witness stated that he had had doubts at times of ever being able to get the liner refloated and also stated in cross examination that had not been freed from the entangling coral the probabilities were that she would have become a total wreck during the heavy weather of the next November, although there was no immediate danger at any time while she was ashore. Throughout the whole operation of saving the vessel he had not been so optimistic as Captain Metcalf and it was at his advice that the general tone of the cablegrams sent was not made too cheerful.

Captain Metcalf will probably go on the stand today.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY STILL BUSY.

In spite of the fact that already the Federal grand jury has returned over a score of indictments the number of witnesses gathered in the corridors of the Judiciary building to testify before it grows none the less. Yesterday there were at least forty waiting for their turn to go in behind the closed doors and tell all about it.

One of the new faces in the crowd was that of Joe Clark, who has just succeeded in getting free from one grand jury indictment concerning the way in which he ran his cafe. He professes the utmost ignorance of what the Federal jurymen can want from him.

## LATE BILLS APPEARING

### HOUSE—FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The related bills now coming up in the House are causing more than the usual amount of plain speaking, possibly because they are measures that the various committees considered it wise to hold over until the last few days of the session in a sort of pocket veto way. The bill which called for the warmest speech yesterday during the morning session was that to exempt the steamships of the Commercial Pacific Cable company from taxation. Rawlins getting heated up over the measure and taking a full out of the Attorney General over it. In the course of his debate he asserted that the bill to exempt building railroads from taxation was put through solely to help three lines, the Hamakua railroad, the O. H. & L. line and the Kaula Electric, and he thought the steamship taxation bill just as worthy a measure.

The Finance committee rapped the fingers of the Superintendent of Public Instruction over the contract let for the Kaliahwa schoolhouse, the figure for which exceeded the appropriation. The report recommended refusing any further money to track the department a lesson.

A bill to enable the translator to earn an easy fifteen thousand was killed on the recommendation of the Public Expenditures committee.

There was little doing during the afternoon session, the House taking an early recess to enable the conference and special committees to prepare reports for the evening session.

### Morning Session.

Hughes called the legislative hall rolling yesterday morning by asking for a little more time for the Kaula Electric committee to prepare its report. He promised if possible to present the report during the day.

### SECOND READING.

A special hurry-up second reading was given House Bill 249, Corcoran's second bill relating to hunting with firearms. This bill is to correct mistakes made in drafting the first measure and is on the special order of the day for third reading today.

### CHANGES OF DISTRICTS.

Senate Bill 9, which changes certain electoral, judicial and educational districts was taken on third reading. The defeat of the measure, which appeared to be greatly wanted by some of the Maui members, was due more than anything else to the fact that none of the members knew what the bill meant nor what was behind it. This may be explained later and the vote reconsidered.

Rawlins read a letter from Treasurer Campbell showing that House Bill 217, to pay back wrongfully collected license fees, carried \$5501 too much, that amount being for over-licensing and properly collected after the Organic Act came into effect. He asked for a three minute recess to prepare an amendment.

His amendment cut out the names of a large number of those to be benefited and was adopted.

On the vote for third reading Fitchdon said that he believed it was the duty of the members to pass the bill. The money had been paid to the Territory in good faith and should be returned.

The vote stood: Ayes, 19; Nays, 7.

### BACK FROM SENATE.

Two bills were returned unamended from the Senate, these being House Bills 225 and 229.

### A DREARY DEBATE.

A report from the Miscellaneous committee touching upon Senate Bill 102 and dealing particularly with House Petition 49, from Mr. Luciwski, asking for \$1500 for land taken at the corner of Bortlandia and King streets, Moiliili, broke in on the order of the day. The report recommended the granting of the petition and the inclusion of the item in Senate Bill 102.

The question of the adoption of the report was briefly debated for upwards of an hour and finally passed.

Senate Bill 102 was then taken up. This bill appropriates for certain claims against the Territory and was variously amended.

### KALELOPU A SCRAPPY.

Kalelopu presented an item to pay the claim of H. Mabe, amounting to \$2000.

Sheldon called for particulars and criticized the manner for presenting an item of that amount without further explanation.

Kalelopu bridled up and launched into a challenge. "It seems to me the member from Kauai goes out under his collar every time he is called to the floor. I am ready for him."

The chair reported him in a friendly way and there was an adjournment.

The bill was amended was finally carried through by a vote of twenty to

one, Mr. Speaker being the vote. **ATTORNEY GENERAL CORCORAN.** The bill to exempt the steamships of the Commercial Pacific Cable company from taxation was called on the report of the Finance committee, the bill being unconstitutional and also of present importance, as the U. S. Revenue can not be assessed as it is, this not being her home port.

Rawlins objected to the opinion of the Attorney General.

"It seems to me that this opinion is not founded on law," and the chairman of the Judiciary committee, "and this is not the first time I have not agreed with him, either."

He then gave an instance or two of how he had improved on the advice of the Attorney General and had his views confirmed. If the Finance committee had submitted this valuable and great emphasis was given to the word—communication to the Judiciary committee the bill could be amended by one or two words and made good law.

The chiefship was the means of leaving many thousands of dollars in the Territory and because of the doubt as to whether they can be reasonably taxed or not the Revenue goes away for some months each year and six or seven thousand dollars a month is lost to Honolulu.

"We have passed a bill exempting railroads from taxation," continued Rawlins, "and everyone can read between the lines and see that it is the Hamakua railroad, the Kaula Electric railroad and whatever extensions that will be built to the Kaula railroad which are to be benefited. Why then did the Finance committee not be fair and submit this bill earlier so that it could be passed. It was too late now."

In spite of Rawlins' fiery speech, and he was talking in his best form, the report of the committee was adopted without question or further debate. **DEPARTMENTS WENT BE CHECKED UP.**

The committee was severe in its comments on House Bill 182, to appropriate \$6000 for the completion of the Kaliahwa school, recommending that it be tabled because the Legislature of 1935 appropriated \$25,000, and those in charge of the construction of this work had seen fit to call for plans and specifications for a building, the cost of which was far in excess of the appropriation, and the committee did not believe that the House should uphold such a policy.

Rawlins said that the work would only cost \$3000 anyway and that before it could be used the appropriation for the next period would be available.

"I believe there ought to be a check kept on the departments and the way they spend the public money," he concluded.

The report was adopted.

### NO TRANSLATOR'S FEE.

Fifteen thousand dollars, which would go in full fees for translators to turn the Session Laws of 1935 and 1936 from English into Hawaiian, will not be spent. The committee on Public Expenditure asked for the tabling of the bill which was promptly done. The fact that it would never get through anyway probably shut off any debate. Joseph was the introducer of the bill and Hughes the pocket vetoer. The original bill had been presented to the House written in pencil on the back of an appeal to electors signed by Charles Achi.

### SUPERVISORS MEETING.

The conference committee reported on Senate Bill 89, dealing with the day of the month upon which the meetings of County Supervisors should be held. The matter was compromised in committee, the meeting day being set for the first Wednesday after the first Monday of each month except in Maui, where it shall be the first Wednesday after the fifth of the month. The report was adopted.

### ELECTRICAL FRANCHISES.

Rawlins general electrical franchise bill and a private bill granting a franchise for a Lualaba company were reported on by the Agricultural committee and both passed second reading.

### FAYOK A STATUE AT LAHAINA.

The Educational committee reported favorably on Senate Bill 76, to provide for a memorial to commemorate the signing of the first constitution of Hawaii by Kanehahua III, submitting also a copy of Librarian Lytle's letter on the subject. The report was adopted.

### GOVERNOR STUA VETOES.

A veto of House Bill 24, was brought in by Secretary Atkinson. This bill was to require a hearing before a district magistrate of loper suspects and was turned down by the Governor for the reasons that it was defective in not providing for the issuance of citations to persons alleged to be suffering from loper but only to those having loper.

### KALELOPU WOULD GO AHEAD.

Kalelopu made a long speech on the matter and said that for his part he would go ahead and pay his head to the territorial authorities of the day.

Sheldon, who had introduced the bill, said that there was good deal of point in the Governor's veto and asked that Saturday to study up the matter. This was granted.

### HOUSE BILLS REPEALED.

A communication from the Secretary announced the signing of the following bills: Senate Bill 12, to exempt loper at

## HAVE YOU GOT YOUR 1893 CITIZENS' GUARD PAPERS?



FRANK B. MCSTOCKER WHO COMMANDED THE CITIZENS' GUARD.

One of the incidents in the revolutions that took place in Honolulu in 1893 and 1895 was the formation of the Citizens' Guard. Men in all walks of Honolulu life who proved themselves true to the cause of reform measures in government were eligible to membership.

The guard was divided into squads, each squad having a captain and the men were stationed generally near their own residences. Frank B. McStocker was at the head of the organization and it was there he showed his executive ability. To each member of the guard it was intended to give a commission on parchment, something he could hand down to posterity as an evidence of his loyalty to the United States at a time when good men were scarce.

These commissions were first printed and then the name of the person to whom it was to be presented was engraved on each. In some way they did not all reach their destination for

while Sheriff Iaukea and Detective Taylor were going through some debris in the station house the other day they came across a package of them only one of which appears to have been returned from the owner. The package was turned over to Frank McStocker as the former head of the organization and he has asked the Advertiser to see to their delivery to the owners. The management of the Gazette Company will do this to the extent of delivery to anyone who proves his right to a commission in his name that may be in the package.

A list of names has been made and the commissions are here on demand. One will be a memento of stirring times in the islands and should be in the hands of its rightful owner. There is no charge, all one must do is prove his right to the parchment and it will be given him. Some of the owners are known to be on the other islands. A request with four cents in stamps will secure the commission.

## EXPERT J. D. SCHUYLER HAS FAITH IN THE BIG NUUANU RESERVOIR

Expert Schuyler has submitted his report of the investigation he has made relative to the Nuuanu dam to the joint committee of the Legislature. Senator Chillingworth and the committee were closeted in the committee room of the Senate during the noon hour yesterday while the expert read his report, from it is made the following extracts, lack of space preventing its publication in full. Mr. Schuyler was asked by the committee to report respectively on the following:

1. Are the plans and specifications, as drawn by S. G. Walker and approved by Mr. Hollaway and Mr. Howard, of the Public Works Department, for a reservoir in Nuuanu valley, complete in every detail?
2. Are the alterations suggested by Mr. Kellogg being carried out?
3. Is the work of the Nuuanu dam in its present state of construction proper and safe?
4. If the dam is completed under the present plans and specifications, will it be safe?
5. Your opinion of the efficiency of the dam when completed.

Replying to the first, he rather severely criticized the specifications as prepared by S. G. Walker, referring to the state pipe as a "novel arrangement which should be attempted only by skilled workmen and never even by them if it can be avoided. It is not so common that it can be undertaken without the complete specifications." He points the way such specifications are prepared, going into minute detail of the work. Two plans are common but the expert found neither in the work he is investigating. The deductions drawn by a layman indicate laxity in the specifications, yet he closes this portion of his report with the following: "Taken as a whole I may say that the specifications compare favorably with the average run of specifications for such work, and are not so seriously defective but that the work might have been satisfactorily completed under them within the time stipulated in the contract, with a proper plan and an adequate organization and system. I have known of larger works having been executed by an ex-

perienced contractor without specifications, plans or written contract, other than a few sketches and the verbal directions of the engineer, but, of course, this loose method cannot be applied to public works and is not to be commended under any circumstances."

Mr. Schuyler finds that every recommendation by Mr. Kellogg has been carried out except the rock fill portion of the dam, which has been commenced.

"As to whether the work in its present state of construction is proper and safe and if the dam would be safe if completed under the present plans and specifications, I am glad to be able to express an unqualified opinion in the affirmative." He says, also, that "after a close and thorough investigation I am convinced that the work is being properly done."

"The failure of the Nuuanu dam by overtopping, due to floods exceeding the capacity of the spillway cannot, in my judgment, be regarded as a possibility, for the reason that the capacity provided by the plans appears to be reasonably ample and in excess of all probable stream flow under extreme conditions."

"To reach an intelligent understanding of the efficiency," continues Mr. Schuyler, "and value of the Nuuanu reservoir, it is necessary to study its probable effects in controlling the variable run-off of the torrential stream on which it is located over a period of years, comparing the results it will accomplish with the present utilization of the stream and with the cost of pumping water to supply deficiency in gravity flow under existing arrangements. Considering the fact that the cost of raising the dam to the elevation furnished in the table given is liberally estimated at \$31,000 it would appear to be a wise expenditure and I recommend that the plans be changed to provide for this increase."

Under this head would be the consideration of the improvement in the quality of the water supplied. He makes sundry suggestions as to the methods of the different phases of construction and intimates that a saving could have been made if the engineers had used broader judgment.

and House Bills 234, 231 and 198 had passed third reading, the latter slightly amended. Senate Bill 115, relating to pounds was also sent down. The House concurred in the amendments and gave the Senate bill a first reading.

**THE INCOME TAX VETO.** After some skirmishing it was decided to take the vote on overriding the veto on House Bill 147, the Income Tax Exemption bill. This vote has been put over from day to day for some time, but when called found only three opposed to overriding, Kaleo, Nakaleka and Kalana.

**PAI PRESENTS A BILL.** Pai presented a bill to provide for the disposition of the net profits from the agricultural and industrial pursuits at Lahainaluna Seminary and the Waialeale Boys' Industrial school, by empowering the Superintendent of Public Instruction to spend the money as he deemed best at the school where it was earned. The bill passed first reading.

**ANOTHER RECESS.** The House then took a second recess until 1 p. m.

## CERTAIN RESULTS

Many a Honolulu Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Follow the example of this Honolulu citizen.

W. J. Maxwell, Truant officer of Honolulu, Hawaii writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got them. I was relieved almost immediately upon taking them. I may say, that they are the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons. Among them is a friend, who found relief, and is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## GOVERNOR CARTER FOR THE COAST

It is the intention of Governor Carter, should the Legislature adjourn next week, to go to California on the steamer Mongolia, leaving here on May 7. He contemplates taking a rest for six or seven weeks on the Pacific slope, leaving the executive management of affairs in Hawaii to Secretary Atkinson, who has acted as Governor on several previous occasions. At the present time Mr. Carter has no decided intention of going to Washington; but the President, of course, will know where he is, and that he is easily accessible in case a consultation should be deemed necessary by the Chief Executive of the United States upon Hawaiian affairs, such, for instance, as the vacancy that will occur in the office of the Governor on November 17 next. Mr. Carter has just been through a year's steady and constant application to work, and he has certainly earned a little recreation.—Trans-Pacific Trade.

The French steamer Amiral Jaurguerry is chartered to leave Yokohama, for Honolulu, on May 12 and should, therefore, arrive here about May 25. She will bring immigrants and a general cargo.—Trans-Pacific Trade.

## The Krupp Guns and Governor Carter

(Manila Times, March 24.)

While not alarming, the report that Japan has placed a large order for Krupp guns is not reassuring.

As we said yesterday, when taken in conjunction with the news of a few days ago telling of feverish activity in the arsenals of that country, it acquires more than usual significance. And it is likely to be so interpreted in Washington.

It is a long step, however, from the ordering of a few guns to a declaration of war, and, if any apprehension is felt, it will doubtless soon pass.

If there are some who feel they must speculate over the prospect of a war between Japan and the United States and fight imaginary battles, we suggest that they project their campaigns well into the future. In such distance there is safety for the prophet and peace for the public.

If Japan really has contemplated such a contingency as a conflict at this time, we may feel sure that since Governor Carter of Hawaii has announced having not the slightest objection to a Japanese as a son-in-law, the Mikado has been busy calling off such of the dogs of war as may have slipped their leashes and now has them safely back in the imperial kennel.

It is the practice in Europe to arrange royal marriages with a view to keeping peace in the continental family. With Governor Carter setting the example we might find it good policy to model after Europe in this respect. Given the hand of young Kamehameha as President of the Island, pledged to Princess Yeko-hime, the ninth daughter of the Emperor, in some other form of Japanese royalty, and we could keep our fingers off the mailed Mats and turn our attention to chess.